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vention, it makes no engagement in regard to obligatory arbitration.*

Servia

Under the reservations recorded in the *procès-verbal* of the Third Commission of July 20, 1899.†

Extract from the *procès-verbal*:

In the name of the Royal Government of Servia, we have the honor to declare that our adoption of the principle of good offices and mediation does not imply a recognition of the right of third States to use these means except with the extreme reserve which proceedings of this delicate nature require.

We do not admit good offices and mediation except on condition that their character of purely friendly counsel is maintained fully and completely, and we never could accept them in forms and circumstances such as to impress upon them the character of intervention.‡

Turkey

Under reservation of the declaration made in the plenary sitting of the Conference of July 25, 1899.

Extract from the *procès-verbal*:

The Turkish delegation, considering that the work of this Conference has been a work of high loyalty and humanity, destined solely to assure general peace by safeguarding the interests and the rights of each one, declares, in the name of its Government, that it adheres to the project just adopted, on the following conditions:

1. It is formally understood that recourse to good offices and mediation, to commissions of inquiry and arbitration, is purely facultative, and could not in any case assume an obligatory character or degenerate into interventions;

2. The Imperial Government itself will be the judge of the cases where its interests would permit it to admit these methods without its abstention or refusal to have recourse to them being considered by the signatory States as an unfriendly act.

It goes without saying that in no case could the means in question be applied to questions concerning interior regulation.*

United States

Under reservation of the declaration made at the plenary sitting of the Conference on the 25th of July, 1899.†††

Extract from the *procès-verbal*:

The delegation of the United States of America on signing the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, as proposed by the International Peace Conference, makes the following declaration:

Nothing contained in this Convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said Convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.††††

* Declaration of Turkhan Pasha. *Procès-verbaux*, pt. 1, p. 70. This reservation does not appear in the instrument of ratification.

† Reservations maintained at ratification.

‡ Declaration of Mr. Miyatovitch. *Procès-verbaux*, pt. iv, p. 47.

†† Reservations maintained at ratification.

†††† *Procès-verbaux*, pt. 1, p. 69. Compare the reservation of the United States to the 1907 Convention, post, p. 87.

THE PRESIDENT, THE SENATE, AND THE TREATY

With the reassembling of Congress on December 1, desultory discussion, with indirect reference to the treaty, was renewed by the Senators in the course of debate on important domestic issues, which it was felt necessary should be settled prior to the adjournment for Christmas. These comments on the situation also were supplemented by interviews with the leaders of the various groups in the Senate, some being urgent for compromise and others resolute against any change in the reservations to the treaty approved by a minority on the 19th of November.

On December 13, after three hours of debate, in which supporters of the President and champions of the treaty with reservations disputed as to where responsibility for the failure to take action on the treaty rested, the problem was formally faced again following the introduction of resolutions by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Knox first moved:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States unservedly advises and consents to the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles in so far as it provides for the creation of a status of peace between the United States and Germany.

He then moved the following:

Joint resolution declaring that a state of peace exists between the United States and Germany.

Resolved, etc., That peace exists between the United States and Germany.

Immediate action on these proposals was prevented by the opposition of Senator Hitchcock, the still nominally recognized spokesman of the President in the Senate, who, nevertheless, urged a compromise, to be effected by a committee of conciliation; and he pledged that he would not bring up the treaty until such a conference had been held and a report by it made. On the 14th, however, there issued from the White House an informal, but quasi-official, statement to the following effect:

"It was learned from the highest authority at the Executive offices today that the hope of the Republican leaders of the Senate that the President would presently make some move which will relieve the situation with regard to the treaty is entirely without foundation; he has no compromise or concession of any kind in mind, but intends, so far as he is concerned, that the Republican leaders of the Senate shall continue to bear the undivided responsibility for the fate of the treaty and the present condition of the world in consequence of that fate."

On the 17th Senator Knox asked unanimous consent, as in open executive session, that the Senate proceed to consideration of the resolutions introduced by him on the 13th. Objection being made, Senator Knox then moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so ordered.

CHRONOLOGY OF TREATIES

Nov. 27. Bulgaria signed the Treaty of Neuilly with the Allied and Associated Powers.

Dec. 5. Jugo-Slavia signed the new financial annexes of the Treaty with Austria, and also the Treaty of Neuilly between Bulgaria and the Entente Powers.

Dec. 9. The United States Peace Commissioners signed the Treaty with Roumania.

Dec. 10. Roumania signed the Austrian and Bulgarian treaties, and also the one committing her to protection of the rights of minorities within her own borders.

Frank L. Polk, of the Department of State, and General Tasker Bliss and Mr. Henry White, the last of the American Peace delegates, sailed from Brest for home.

The Cuban Senate ratified the Treaty with Germany.

NEW TERMS FOR GERMANY

On November 1, the allied and associated powers, acting through the Supreme Council, gave notice to Germany that the British Empire, France, Italy, Belgium, Poland, and Spain, as well as Germany, having ratified the Peace Treaty, there would take place in Paris, at a date to be named later, the depositing of these ratifications and formal coming into authority of the treaty as such. But Germany's attention also was called to the fact that under the terms of the treaty it need not be so ratified or formally made operative unless the conditions and obligations to which Germany had previously agreed had been met by her. This the Council affirmed was not the case; therefore the German Government was asked to give to the German delegates authorized to sign the process-verbal of the deposits of ratifications full powers to sign at the same time the protocol, of which the following is the text:

"Furthermore, the entry into force of the treaty involves certain consequences which, at the present time, it is important to consider.

"Subparagraph 1. The beginning of operations by the interallied high commission of the Rhineland (as arrangement article 2).

"Subparagraph 2. The beginning of operations by military, naval and air delegations, at the present time in Germany, as military, naval, and air commissions of control (treaty, article 203).

"Subparagraph 3. The beginning of operations by the repatriations commission (treaty, article 233, and Annex II, paragraph 5).

"Subparagraph 4. Transfer of sovereignty for Memel (treaty, article 99) and for Dantzig (treaty, article 100), resulting in the evacuation of the troops and German authorities and the taking possession of these territories by the interallied troops.

"Subparagraph 5. Transfer of government in the Saar basin (treaty, article 49, and annex, paragraph 16).

Upper Silesia Plebiscite

"Subparagraph 6. Transfer of temporary government in Upper Silesia submitted to a plebiscite (treaty, article 88, and annex, paragraphs 1 and 2), resulting in the evacuation of German troops and authorities to be designated by the commission and the occupation by interallied troops as well as the beginning of operations by the commission of government and of plebiscite in this territory.

"Subparagraph 7. Transfer of temporary administration in the territory of Schleswig submitted to a plebiscite (treaty, article 109), resulting in the evacuation of German troops and authorities of operations by the commission of administration and of plebiscite in this territory.

"Subparagraph 8. Beginning of the fifteen-day period in which must be effected the evacuation and the transfer of temporary administration in the territories submitted to a plebiscite, eastern Prussia, Allenstein (treaty, article 95) and eastern Prussia, Marienwerder (treaty, article 97), resulting in the evacuation of German troops and authorities and the occupation by interallied troops as well as the beginning of operations by the commissions of administration and of plebiscite in these territories.

"Subparagraph 9. Beginning of the fifteen-day period in which the delimitation commissions must begin their operations.

The German Government therefore is now invited to send to Paris for November 10, 1919, duly qualified representatives for this purpose to:

Arrange for New Regime

"Subparagraph 1. Arrange an agreement with the representatives of the allied and associated powers for the conditions for the setting up of the commissions of government, of administration and of plebiscite, the handing over of powers, the transfer of services, the entry of interallied troops, the evacuation of German troops, the replacement of the said German authorities, and all other measures above provided for.

"Attention is now called to the fact that the German authorities must leave intact all service organizations and offices as well as the documents required by the interallied authorities for the immediate entry on their duties, and that the German troops must also leave intact all the establishments which they occupy.

"Subparagraph 2. Agree with the staff of the marshal, commander-in-chief of the allied and associated armies, as to the conditions of transport of interallied troops.

"Protocol. At the very time of proceeding to the first deposit of ratifications of the peace treaty, it was ascertained that the following obligations which Germany had agreed to execute, in the armistice conventions and the complementary agreements, have not been executed, or have not received full satisfaction, viz:

Rolling Stock Not Delivered

"First. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 7: Obligation of delivering 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 cars. Forty-two locomotives and 4,460 cars are still to be delivered.

"Second. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 12: Obligation of withdrawing within the frontiers of Germany the German troops which are in Russian territory as soon as the Allies judge the time proper. The withdrawal of troops has not as yet been executed, in spite of the reiterated injunctions of August 27, September 27, and October 10, 1919.

"Third. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 14: Obligation to discontinue immediately all requisition seizures or coercive measures in Russian territory. The German troops continue to use these methods.

"Fourth. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 19: Obligation of immediate delivery of all documents, specie, values of property and finance, with all issuing apparatus concerning public or private interests in the invaded countries. The complete statements of the specie and securities removed, collected, or confiscated by the Germans in the invaded countries have not been delivered.

Must Make Good for Scuttling

"Fifth. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 22: Obligation of delivering all German submarines. Destruction of the German submarines UC-48 off Ferol by order of her German commander and the destruction in the North Sea of certain submarines proceeding to England for delivery.

"Sixth. Armistice convention of November 11, 1918, clause 23: Obligation of maintaining in the allied ports the German battleships designated by the allied and associated powers, these ships being destined to be ultimately delivered. Clause 31: Obligation of not destroying any ships before delivery. On June 21, 1919, destruction at Scapa Flow of the said ships.

"Seventh. Protocol of December 17, 1918, annexed to the armistice convention of December 13, 1918: Obligation of restoring all works of art and artistic documents removed from France and Belgium. All works of art which were transported into unoccupied Germany have not been restored.

"Eighth. Armistice convention of January 15, 1919, clause 3, protocol 392—1 additional clause 3 of July 25, 1919: Obligation of delivering agricultural implements in lieu of the supplementary railroad material provided for in tables 1 and